

JASPER COUNTY FLOODING SITUATIONAL UPDATE as of 6-19-15 NOON CST

The Jasper County Health Department is unable to provide tetanus shots to anyone over the age of 18. Please contact your family Dr. to see when your last tetanus shot was, and if you are in need of a booster. Tetanus shots are available at your Dr. Office, Walgreens, Wal-Mart and CVS.

Again remember: the standing water around the county may contain contaminants including sewage and people are strongly advised to avoid being in any standing water. Please DO NOT allow your children to play in it.

Amy Todd RN

Emergency Preparedness, Jasper County Health Department 866-4917

PER JEFF PHILLIPS – RENSSELAER POLICE CHIEF:

WE really need to keep everyone out of the river.

We have closed roads at the intersection of Jackson St. and N. College to help dewater storm drains. We have also closed the intersection of Milton and Stewart to keep people from driving through the standing water.

WE REITERATE Please keep all persons out of the river and report anyone in the river to 911.

Please call City Street Department with any water issues @ 866-7833 after-hours # 866-7602.

You may call police dispatch with any utility questions at 866-7602.

Per Kristina Chapman – American Red Cross:

The American Red Cross will maintain a service center at the First Presbyterian Church at 220 N. Cullen. The hours are: Friday, June 19, until 5:00 p.m. , Saturday from 10:00 – 6:00 p.m. and Sunday 12:00 noon – 6:00 p.m. Residents can come and pick-up clean-up kits, recovery guides, and seek assistance and referrals. Their local contact is Kristina Chapman, cell #765-670-9150.

The County Emergency Operations Center will shutdown at 4:00 p.m. today (Friday, June 19). Any phone calls will still be received throughout the weekend and/or as the needs dictate.

Sandbags are still available at the County Highway. A complete list of County Road Closures is as follows:

COMPLETE LIST OF ROAD CLOSINGS AS OF 6PM 6/17/2015

1000W (Division - 200S)

1080W (SR16 – 850S)

850S (1000W – 1080W)

1000W (700S – 800S)

700S (650W – 900W)

700S (650W – 900W)

450W (250N – 275N)

800W (SR14 – 250N)

200W (SR14 – 300N)

400W (100S – 300S)

Division (Meridian – 100E)

Division (200W – 300W)

900W (SR14-250N)

480W (750S – 875S)

400W (400S – SR114)

400S (250W – 400W)

400W (SR114 – 650S)

100S (SR231 – 420W)

250W (SR114 – 400S)

1400N (1000W – 1100W)

1100W (1300N – 1400N)

Per David Kane – Ind. Dept. of Homeland Security Executive Director

Here is the official USDA Secretarial AGRICULTURE declaration process:

http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/newsReleases?area=newsroom&subject=landing&topic=pfs&newstype=pr&factsheet&type=detail&item=pf_20120720_insup_en_ed_desigp.html

Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process Overview

Program Fact Sheets

Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process Overview

Agriculture-related disasters and disaster designations are quite common. One-half to two-thirds of the counties in the United States have been designated as disaster areas in each of the past several years, even in years of record crop production.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate counties as disaster areas to make emergency loans (EM) to producers suffering losses in those counties and in counties that are contiguous to a designated county. In addition to EM eligibility, other emergency assistance programs, such as FSA disaster assistance programs, have historically used disaster designations as an eligibility requirement trigger.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) streamlined the USDA Disaster Designation process to make assistance more readily available and with less burdensome paperwork.

Types of Disaster Designations

FSA administers four types of disaster designations:

- USDA Secretarial disaster designation (This designation is most widely used).
- Presidential major disaster and Presidential emergency declarations,
- FSA Administrator's Physical Loss Notification and,
- Quarantine designation by the Secretary under the Plant Protection Act or animal quarantine laws as defined in § 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (mentioned in 7 CFR part 761, which includes a definition of "quarantine" in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1961).

What Does a Disaster Designation Specify?

A disaster designation specifies:

- The disaster that resulted in the designation;
- The incidence period (dates) of that disaster;
- The specific counties included in the designation.

Procedures for Severe Drought

The streamlined process provides for nearly an automatic designation for any county in which drought conditions, as reported in the U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>) when any portion of a county meets the D2 (Severe Drought) drought intensity value for eight consecutive

weeks. A county that has a portion of its area in a drought intensity value of D3 (Extreme Drought) or higher at any time during the growing season also would be designated as a disaster area.

Benefits of the Streamlined Disaster Designation Process

The new process helps reduce paperwork and documentation requirements at the local FSA level, making the process more efficient and timely. Individual producer losses would still need to be documented for Emergency Loan (EM) Program eligibility.

Highlights of the New Rule Governing Secretarial Disaster Designations

- The new rule governing disaster designations:
- Streamlines the USDA Secretarial designation process by eliminating steps from the current process;
- Preserves the ability of a state governor or Indian Tribal Council to request a Secretarial Disaster Designation;
- Removes the requirement that a request for a disaster designation be initiated only by a state governor or Indian Tribal Council;
- Further streamlines the disaster designation process for severe drought occurrences by utilizing the U.S. Drought Monitor as a tool to automatically trigger disaster areas with no further documentation;
- Does not impose any new requirements on producers or the public.
- For all other natural disaster occurrences and those drought conditions that are not considered severe, the county must either

show a 30 percent production loss of at least one crop or a determination must be made by surveying producers that other lending institutions will not be able to provide emergency financing.

Location of Regulation Governing Disaster Designation Process

The rule is contained in the Federal Register dated July 13, 2012, at

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